

Five Crewmen Wounded

U.S. Copter on Truce Flight Downed Over Disputed Area

SAIGON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—A U.S. Army helicopter was shot down 50 miles north of Saigon today as Communist and government forces traded accusations of cease-fire violations and the prisoner-of-war exchanges faced the threat of grinding to a halt.

The Chinook helicopter was hit by machine-gun fire while flying over a contested area. Five American crewmen were wounded when it crashed. One of the crewmen was later reported to be in critical condition.

An American spokesman said the helicopter, which carried U.S. Army markings, was on a mission for the Joint Military Commission of the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government when it was fired upon.

The United States made a strong protest to the Communist side today over the shooting down of the helicopter.

Meanwhile, the Saigon government released 500 more Communist POWs today, bringing to 3,614 the number freed since the prisoner exchange began Monday. A spokesman said 200 more were due to be released before night-fall.

He said this would be the last batch unless the JMC subcommittee on prisoner exchanges reached "some sort of agreement" at a meeting tonight.

The spokesman earlier had said that the government would stop releasing Communist prisoners after today if the Viet Cong did not live up to their promise to set free 1,020 South Vietnamese.

Army Studies Allegations Against PWs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Pentagon spokesman said yesterday the Army is reviewing AWOL and assault allegations pending against three enlisted men recently released from captivity in South Vietnam.

"I understand that two of them were carried as AWOL at the time they were captured and one of them was under charges of assault," Maj. Gen. Daniel James told a briefing.

"These charges are being reviewed [as well as] the facts and circumstances surrounding the charges, and the Army, after it completes its investigation, will see that they get what's coming to them."

A Pentagon spokesman said later that what Gen. James meant was that after the Army clarifies the status of the three men, they will receive any back pay and allowances to which they are entitled.

Disciplinary Action
Defense Department officials said that Spec. 4 Albert A. Thibodeaux, 24, "was on duty with his unit at the time of capture, but his records had been flagged because of possible disciplinary action as the result of an alleged assault."

Officials said they could provide no further details at this time. They said that Spec. 4 Richard H. Springman of Long Beach, Calif., and Pvt. Ferdinand A. Rodriguez of Brooklyn, N.Y., were believed to be absent without authority at the time they became POWs.

All three men were among 19 U.S. servicemen freed by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam Monday.

The officials also said that the Pentagon has no plans at present to bring charges against returning POWs for things they may have said or done during captivity in Vietnam.

However, they left open the possibility that charges could be brought by individuals or civilian agencies, following prisoners who, they consider, might have shown disloyalty or collaborated with their captors.

Some of the returning POWs are alleged to have made statements critical of America's role in Indochina.

As she was looking at the sandals, Lt. Col. Alan Brunstrom returned to his hospital room, and said sharply: "Put that stuff away and don't touch it again."

That was about the only time that Col. Brunstrom revealed the glimpse of the world that he and the other former POWs have just left. As his wife said later, "He doesn't want to be reminded of it."

The Brunstroms are among dozens of families that were reunited in a day that was filled with the small, joyful moments of homecoming.

Capt. Hayden J. Lockhart Jr. walked down the ramp of a plane here and was greeted by his wife and a 7-year-old boy named Jamie—a son he had never seen.

soldiers in the first week of the POW exchange.

The Viet Cong, so far, has released only 711 prisoners. In other developments, the Saigon High Command charged that the Communists violated the cease-fire 179 times in a 24-hour period up to noon today. They lost 155 men killed against seven South Vietnamese soldiers killed and 48 wounded, the command said.

A command spokesman said the biggest ground action occurred six miles west of the Central Highland city of Kontum, when an unknown number of Communists shelled and attacked South Vietnamese positions in the area.

He said the Communists were repulsed, losing 60 killed. Government casualties were unknown.

Cambodian Fighting
PHNOM PENH, Feb. 16 (AP).—Seven Cambodians were killed and 30 wounded today in heavy fighting along the Phnom Penh-Saigon highway, a field report said.

In an attempt to dislodge Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrilla forces, the government shifted paratroopers to Highway 1 behind Communist lines, 14 miles from the capital.

More troops were airlifted into the embattled Mekong River town of Banam.

Thai Troops Pull Out
BANGKOK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Thailand has withdrawn its last 38 military personnel from South Vietnam, Radio Thailand said today.

A government announcement broadcast by the radio said no military personnel would be sent to South Vietnam to assist South Vietnamese military efforts in the future.

Thailand first sent combat troops to South Vietnam six years ago. In 1970, it had more than 10,000 troops serving in the country.

Reds Say They'll Free 20 GIs In Hanoi Saturday or Sunday

SAIGON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The chief spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation said today that 20 American prisoners of war will be released in Hanoi tomorrow or Sunday.

Asked specifically when the U.S. POWs would be freed, but he said, "Perhaps tomorrow, and if not, the day after."

Mr. Tin said there are still some technical problems to be worked out. He did not specify what they are, but they did not appear to be major problems.

A subcommittee of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission met today to work on the problems. The commission includes representatives of the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

North Vietnam had announced earlier this week that it would free 20 additional American prisoners of war in exchange of the next regularly scheduled prisoner exchange. A reciprocation of goodwill for the visit of U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Hanoi.

A total of 143 American prisoners of war was released in the first group in both North and South Vietnam Monday. The release of 20 more will leave 430 American prisoners still held by the Communist side in North and South Vietnam and Laos.

Meanwhile, a scheduled meeting this morning of the chiefs of the delegations was canceled when the senior representatives of the U.S. and South Vietnamese sides did not show up.

A U.S. spokesman said the senior American representative, Maj. Gen. Gilbert H. Woodward, was indisposed but his illness was not serious. The spokesman said the deputy, Brig. Gen. John A. Wickham Jr. was in Gen. Woodward's place with full authority to act on any matters.

There was no explanation from the South Vietnamese side of the



WELCOME BACK—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai greeting presidential adviser Henry Kissinger in Peking Thursday.

After He Visits Handicraft Show

Kissinger, Chinese Leaders Meet 4 Hours in 2d-Day Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger spent four hours in conference, with Chinese leaders today, the second day of his visit to Peking.

The White House made the announcement regarding the talks between Mr. Kissinger and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Chiao Kuan-hua, Mr. Chou's deputy.

Meanwhile, there were meetings involving Alfred Jenkins, a State Department specialist on Asia, Assistant Foreign Minister Chang Wen-chin and others from both sides.

The Kissinger-Chou session ran

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from 2 to 6 p.m. today and constituted the second round of talks since Mr. Kissinger arrived in Peking yesterday.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, asked about the atmosphere of the talks, said that he had received no report on that from Mr. Kissinger.

Shortly after he arrived in Peking from a rest stop in Hong Kong, Mr. Kissinger had a 3 1/2-hour meeting with Mr. Chou yesterday.

A Bit of Relaxation

PEKING, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mr. Kissinger, who complained after his four previous visits here that he had seen little of China, took time off this morning to visit an exhibition of handicrafts by China's minority peoples.

Tonight, the American party was being entertained by Mr. Chou and other Chinese leaders at a dinner in the Great Hall of the People.

A relaxed atmosphere seems to be the keynote for the visit so far, but diplomats believe that before it ends on Monday the two men will review the spectrum of world problems.

Mr. Kissinger may have come with an offer from President Nixon to reduce the American presence in Taiwan by as much as 6,000 men, according to reports from the United States.

The expansion of Soviet influence in Asia, the issue of the American presence in South Korea and the possibility of some U.S. representation in Peking later this year also may have been discussed, observers said.

No Progress Seen At Cease-Fire Parleys in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Despite meetings lasting several days between government and Pathet Lao negotiators, no progress was reported today in reaching a cease-fire agreement in Laos.

Long meetings were held between the Pathet Lao chief negotiator, Phoumi Vongvichit, and the Vietnamese interior minister, Pheng Phongsavan, but informants from the two sides said that some "rather important" problems remained.

This morning the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, called his cabinet together for a special meeting, mainly to inform the ministers of developments in the negotiations.

The negotiators were taking the evening off to attend a dinner by British Ambassador John Lloyd in honor of a delegation of British Labor party leaders who will be going on to Hanoi tomorrow morning.

According to her mother, Katherine Brunstrom remembers only a few things about her father: One time when he spanked her for spilling out food, another when the family went blackberry picking. The girl asked if she could just sit in his hospital room even if he was too busy to talk to her.

Mrs. Brunstrom, now 39, has also felt the effects of separation. "I told him, 'I'm bossier now, and he'll have to sit on me,'" she said with a smile. "He said he thinks he's capable of it."

Asked what had surprised her husband, she said, "I think the prices in the PX [at Clark Air Base] confused him. I think that's why he didn't have any clothes."

He also thumbed through some automobile advertisement and was "fascinated" at the price of a radio he wanted to buy.

The Brunstroms are nibbling the future in small bites. "We had a little argument about whether to take a car or an airplane on our vacation trip. He has an eye on an airplane he wants to buy," she said. "And I told him the roof needs cleaning, and he said he'd do that when he got home."

To Press Nixon for Amnesty

U.S. Deserters, Draft-Evaders Plan 2-Day Meeting in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Draft-dodgers and deserters from America's Vietnam-war mobilization will meet Monday to demand amnesty from President Nixon, spokesmen said today.

George Carrano, who fled to Sweden after receiving a draft notice in 1968, said: "We will be speaking for one million resisters who have been penalized in some way."

"This is contrary to Nixon's attempt to divide himself and the American people that there are only a few hundred."

Mr. Carrano will be among the war resisters from Sweden, Canada and England and will attend the "International Conference of Exiles" Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Carrano said: "We see this conference as our opportunity to get it across to the U.S. people that we are not criminals."

Other conference organizers said that "it is cynical to blame America's 300,000 Vietnam casualties on those who, for political or moral reasons, refused any participation or continued participation in the war."

A New York-based committee, Safe Return, and two American

Rand Aide Admits Long Lapse In Guarding Pentagon Papers

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The Rand Corp. conceded yesterday that the Pentagon papers were in its hands for 16 months before anyone thought to enter them into the corporation's top-secret control system.

And this only happened after Daniel Ellsberg, one of the defendants in the Pentagon papers trial, walked across the hall from his office at Rand Corp. and dropped them on the desk of a fellow employee, Richard H. Moore.

Mr. Moore, a prosecution witness, is a former Rand consultant and now a San Diego manufacturer. He testified on direct examination that Mr. Ellsberg put the papers on his desk on May 20, 1970, and that he took one quick look at them and called the Rand president.

Within the hour, he testified, "the Rand top-secret control officer came with a little cart and picked them up" and gave him a receipt.

Barrie, Richard H. Best, Rand's chief of security, said under

the defense contends that this copy of the "top-secret-sensitive" papers was sent to Rand merely for storage as the private papers of three Defense Department officials and that those officials gave Mr. Ellsberg access to them and veto control at Rand over who could use them. Further, the defense says that the government did not own this copy of the papers.

The government, on the other hand, contends that, because they were at Rand, they were protected by the "industrial security" manual and the Rand security manual.

The "industrial security" manual is, the prosecution said, attached to each contract between Rand and the government, and, although no such contract ever involved the Pentagon papers, the government insists that its other contracts with Rand were broad enough to include these papers.

Jury to Decide
Judge William Matthew Byrne Jr., who is presiding at the trial, has ruled that this is an issue for the jury to decide.

Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. are accused of eight counts of espionage, six counts of theft and one count of conspiracy in the case.

Girl, 19, Is Jailed 6 Years in N.Y. On Rape Charges

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—A 19-year-old girl, who is believed to be the first woman ever convicted of rape in New York City—and possibly in the country—was sentenced to six years in prison yesterday by Supreme Court Justice James Leff.

The girl's male companion was sentenced to 25 years.

The two were convicted on Jan. 17 of holding two 20-year-old girls captive in a Greenwich Village apartment for nine hours and forcing them to perform sexual acts and take LSD.

Erma Mitchell of Newport News, Va., and Robert Byrd, 26, were specifically found guilty of two counts each of both rape and sodomy in the first degree and numerous counts of robbery, assault, coercion and unlawful imprisonment.

The rape charge against Miss Mitchell stems from her role as an accomplice in the nine-hour episode that began late on the afternoon of July 2, 1972, when she met the two girls and invited them back to her apartment.

It ended early the next morning when one victim managed to escape from the apartment and ran naked, screaming for help, down the street. About an hour later, she returned to the apartment with the police and Miss Mitchell and Byrd were taken into custody.

Student Runs at Heath
BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 16 (AP).—A British student, clutching a copy of the "Little Red Book" of Mao Tse-tung, rushed at Prime Minister Edward Heath with fists upraised today, while 500 other students chanted: "Heath, out! Heath, out!"

Security officers quickly collared the student and Mr. Heath walked into Birmingham University's Institute of Art for a talk with student leaders.

One Millionaire Sues Another —For \$78

HOUSTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).

—Millionaire Stanley T. Thomas sued millionaire O.H. Coffield yesterday for \$78.34.

Mr. Thomas said that he damaged his three-year-old car in a hole on Mr. Coffield's land on Sept. 2. Mr. Coffield refused to pay for repairs, saying he was not responsible.

Both men have large real-estate holdings.

The suit was scheduled for trial in Small Claims Court.

U.K. Labor Unrest Spreads; 1-Day Rail Strike Set Feb. 28

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Train engineers and hospital workers today joined a mounting protest over Britain's official pay policies.

As a nationwide strike by 47,000 gas workers entered its third day, a big rail union called a one-day strike for Feb. 28.

Some commentators spoke of a possible breakdown in democratic structures if no compromise emerged.

Others saw the unions balanced precariously between grassroots militancy and reluctance to face a government-union showdown which miners' leader Joe Gormley said would be "damned suicide."

All passenger trains are likely to stop running in the Feb. 28 shutdown. In addition, the engineers will start a policy of "noncooperation" which is expected to bring slow paralysis to the railways over the next few days.

The London Underground is likely to be affected on strike day.

The action by hospital workers will include selective strikes, overtime bans, withdrawal of cooperation and other moves.

Union leaders said the program of disruption would affect the whole of Britain's National Health Service and might force some hospitals to close.

In another development today, unions and management ended three hours of talks without removing the threat of a March 1 strike at the 21 British plants of the Ford motor company.

Company negotiators offered improvements in pension benefits, but stuck by a wage offer of £240 for 53,000 workers in line with government guidelines. The union said this was unacceptable.

All current protests are linked with the government's pay freeze and the statutory prices and incomes policy to follow.

On Feb. 27, one day before the trains stop running, 250,000 civil servants from three unions will stage a one-day strike and 2,900 teachers in 210 London schools will start the second stage of protest action. They will begin the first stage Tuesday.

French Communists Warn Allies on Election Program

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Socialist-Communist alliance showed some cracks today after a public warning by the Communist party that the Socialists were wavering on their joint election program.

Relations between the two leftist parties soured after Georges Marchais, Communist party secretary-general, declared at a news conference yesterday that his party alone, and not the Socialists, guaranteed eventual application of the election program.

Socialist party officials said that party leader Francois Mitterrand would soon reply to the Communist statement.

"On the basis of past experience, we are the sole guarantors for the execution of the common program," Mr. Marchais said. His barb, directed at the Socialists, was accompanied by a warning that the Communists would not allow the Socialists to interpret in their own way their common program.

Road to Socialism
The program, adopted by the two parties in June, promises to launch France on the road to a socialist society if the two parties win the March 4-11 National Assembly election.

The Gaullists, who are trailing in the public opinion polls, are combating the "Socialist-Communist" platform as containing costly welfare and nationalization projects that would ruin France's economy.

Mr. Marchais issued his warning to the Socialists and charged that the Gaullists were trying to split the Socialists away from the Communists by dangling before them the prospects of political cooperation.

The newspaper Combat said today that the Communist leader, by attacking both President Georges Pompidou and the Socialist party, aims at "placing both in a state of subordination" to the Communist party.

Clear Warning
The newspaper France-Sol said: "Thus, Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialists have received a clear warning: if they needed it. The Communist party, referring itself to the pledges it has received, will not accept a repetition of what has happened in

Ulster Rivals Assail Court's Death Penalty

For Protestant Who Killed a Policeman

BELFAST, Feb. 16 (AP).—A Protestant militant will appeal the sentence he received yesterday for killing a policeman, his legal advisers said today as the hanging order aroused widespread criticism.

Both Catholics and Protestants disapproved the protest as harsh and urged that Northern Ireland be made to conform with the rest of Britain, where capital punishment has been abolished since 1969. The death penalty has been in force in Northern Ireland since 1969 for the killing of policemen.

Albert Brown, 39, a Belfast engineer, was sentenced yesterday for the murder last October of Constable P. Gordon Harris. Immediately after the hearing, Brown was taken to the court house of Belfast's Grand Road Prison.

About 20 women took part in a quiet demonstration in support of Brown outside the jail today. The condemned man's wife, a mother of two children, visited him last night.

25-Year Sentence
At home today, the told men: "If we are lucky enough to get the sentence commuted, I still have to wait 25 years." In addition to the death sentence, Brown got 25 years for attempting to shoot another policeman.

A plea for clemency if it is sent to Queen Elizabeth II, a Northern Ireland administrator of British Secretary of State William Whitelaw.

Nobody has been executed in Northern Ireland in 12 years. In spite of the deaths of 35 policemen since the present troubles began in 1969—plus the killing of 11 British soldiers—Brown is on the fourth man in that time to face a capital charge.

A soldier was shot in the leg today by a guerrilla sniper, the Catholic Falls Road area, Belfast. Army headquarters said that the soldier underwent emergency surgery but remained in "very serious" condition.

In Armagh, British troops evacuated 300 children from a primary school and 10 persons from a housing project while explosives experts bagged and defused a bomb planted in a nearby back street. No one was hurt in this blast.

Man Dies in Beirut Fire
BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—One man died from suffocation in a fire on the 25th floor of Beirut's tallest building today. At least six others were injured, fire brigade sources said. A helicopter evacuated about 12 workers trapped in the half-finished building the St. Charles Center.

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WEATHER

ALGERIA	12	5	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	30	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	61	Sunny
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Sunny
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy
BOMBAY	22	72	Sunny
BRUSSELS	4	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Rain
CAIRO	18	64	Sunny
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Cloudy
DUBLIN	3	38	Cloudy
DURBAN	2	35	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	4	39	Cloudy
HAARLEM	12	54	Cloudy
HAMBURG	3	37	Cloudy
HONG KONG	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Sunny
JAKARTA	27	81	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	12	54	Cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
MADEIRA	1	34	Cloudy
MADRID	1	34	Cloudy
MOSCOW	2	35	Snow
MUNICH	2	35	Cloudy
NEW YORK	3	38	Snow
OSLO	2	35	Overcast
PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
PRAGUE	0	32	Rain
ROME	1	34	Cloudy
SOFIA	1	34	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	35	Cloudy
TAIPEI	25	77	Sunny
TOKYO	22	72	Sunny
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
ZURICH	1	34	Cloudy

Who are those hooded men in Texas and why are they now showing their faces?

(Continued from Page 1)

Police departments in the South-United States.

I had been secretly approached by the Houston Klan and made tempting offer. The Klan, I was told, had a message for the world. To get this message across they would be willing for the first time to make some major concessions in their century-old policy of ultra secrecy. I would be allowed to interview, photograph and give names and addresses of members of the Klan and their allies in Texas. I would be allowed to photograph night riders and even members of Texas police departments who belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

I was warned, however, that police members of the Klan would be extremely nervous of having their identities revealed, that they would lose their jobs and possible prison terms if their Klan association became known. Therefore, of all the Klansmen I would photograph, only police members could remain masked and hooded. They could become dangerous if they thought they were being identified, I was warned.

The message from the Ku Klux Klan turned out to be both an admission of defeat and the announcement of an entirely new attitude and purpose for the organization.

I was told that it had been decided by the new and younger leaders of today's Ku Klux Klan that black people in America "are here to stay," that the Klan had given up for now its long battle against integration and acceptance of blacks into American society.

The Klan was now battling a new and far more dangerous enemy to America—Communism. The burning issue of the modern Klansman of today is the grave threat to America of a "World Communist Conspiracy."

The KBI

And so for two weeks I was allowed to enter the night world of the Ku Klux Klan. I discovered that in Houston today when the modern Klansman leaves his blue collar, hard-hat construction, auto mechanic or service-station job at the end of a day, he enters a world of espionage, terrorism, infiltration and counter-intelligence activity. This is the KBI—the Klan Bureau of Intelligence.

The Klansman who might be a gas station attendant by day can spend his off-hours infiltrating suspected Communist front organizations, sponsoring leftists, socialists and liberals—all members, according to the Klan, of a "passive army of subversives trying to take over America."

A KBI member can, and actually does, infiltrate groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society, which the KBI has labelled as a "subversive." He can join squads of radio cars driven by armed men who keep in constant radio communication as they follow suspected Communist agents around



World copyright Ron Layner.

Louis Beam Jr., 26, of Houston, Texas, a Vietnam war hero who says he wants to continue the fight against Communism in America. He is dressed in his officer's robe of the Ku Klux Klan on which he has pinned his service and award ribbons. He is holding his semi-automatic carbine which is "good for close-in street fighting." On the bookcase behind him is the Distinguished Flying Cross Citation he received in Vietnam. Over his shoulder is a poster of his hero, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Houston's maze of superhighways. And he can sneak into the bedrooms of suspected Communists and leave a KKK threat on a suspect's pillow.

The battle between right and left in Houston has been marked by bombings, shootings, beatings and burnings, many of these attributed to the Klan.

My contact man in the Houston Klan was Louis Beam Jr., holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross. His friends in and out of the Klan consider him to be an American Super Patriot.

Shortly after returning from Vietnam, Beam gained national and international attention when he charged into a crowd of 500 anti-war demonstrators in Houston and seized a Viet Cong flag they were carrying. The 150-pound Vietnam war hero was rescued by police. "They had to arrest me," he said, "but they really wanted to shake my hand."

The FBI

Not long after this, or maybe because of this, the FBI began to check on him. "They came to my father and asked him questions about me. Of course, my father is what I would consider a liberal—he would not agree at all insofar as our philosophies are concerned."

The FBI told him they were checking on me because some of these young people nowadays

want to take the law into their own hands. A few weeks later, and for the first time, they visited me and were very polite and asked me why I was in the Klan and what were my political philosophies.

"I didn't mind telling them what I believed but I wouldn't give them any information on the Klan because I am sworn to secrecy. After that they weren't so polite—and they have interrogated me about four other times since."

Beam was fond of his M60 machine gun in Vietnam which fired 750 rounds per minute and allowed him to run up one of the highest personal scoring body counts of any American helicopter gunner in the war. He still likes guns.

"I keep several weapons in my house. I have one by the door and another in the bedroom and I always have a weapon in my car. I won't drive my car without one."

"This is because I have received numerous threats on my life since becoming politically involved. I am at 100 percent readiness, ninety percent of the time, prepared to defend myself against anybody and anyone who would seek my life. They'd probably lose theirs."

"In my car I carry a U.S. military 30 caliber M1 carbine. It's a semi-automatic weapon and can hold thirty rounds. It's de-

signed for close-in street fighting—a good weapon to carry."

When I met him he was an honor student in a Texas university, hoping to become a lawyer. He also told me that he was an officer in the Houston Ku Klux Klan and a very active of the KBI.

He was attending meetings of the Klan and university classes under the weight of two State of Texas Grand Jury indictments in connection with the mystery bombing of a liberal Houston radio station, Pacifica. Beam didn't believe Texas had grounds for a case against him and later, just as he had predicted and to the exact day, the indictments against him were dropped.

"After I got home, from the war," the 26-year-old Beam told me, "things didn't seem like they were before I went to Vietnam. Everything seemed different. The whole climate of the nation had changed. Before I went over to fight most of the people seemed behind us soldiers—but when I returned it seemed the majority of Americans were against us, against the war as a whole."

The Other War

"I think the anti-war offensive by the left-wingers was at its height in 1968 soon after I got back. I watched them burn an American flag in Washington in front of the Capitol on TV and that minute—that second—I knew something had to be done by me as an individual," Beam said.

"I knew the battle wasn't over with the mere fact that I had returned from Vietnam didn't mean the war was over. It was going on right here in the States. I knew right then and there I had to get engaged again and fight the enemy. The only problem was over here if you kill the enemy you go to jail. Over there in Vietnam if you killed the enemy they gave you a medal."

"I looked around and I investigated several conservative organizations to see which one was probably doing the best job to fight Communism," said Beam.

He checked out the John Birch Society and found it too mild. The Citizens Council which is sometimes wrongly known, according to Beam, as the White Citizens Council, "was an organization that opposed forced integration, he said, and was concerned with what was called 'forced integration' but the main thing on my mind was fighting Communism—not the race issue."

"Next I investigated the Minutemen. Now this was a little better. These people were getting down to what I felt needed to be done. They were prepared to fight the enemy. But this organization was highly secretive and I really didn't like that. I didn't like the idea of having to be a member of an organization and not to be able to tell anyone—not anyone at all—that I was in it and what I was doing."

There were other right-wing organizations too. "The American Nazi Party is something which is run by a few fanatics who have nothing else better to do," said Beam. "It's ridiculous. My father fought in Germany against the Nazis and anybody my father would fight—I'll fight too. I have no sympathy for such fanatics. I'm opposed to everything they stand for."

Frank Converse

Shortly after Beam's Viet Cong flag incident, he was approached by the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas.

"His name is Frank Converse and he's an extremely big man," said Beam.

"When you look at him you know that if he wanted he could take his arms and just rip you in two. He's an extremely powerful man. And yet, this man is intelligent also, a very good and gentle man and he's not opposed to the black man either. Even at Klan meetings which are sacred and anything can be said, he has always said 'Boys, the road



A MASKED and hooded Klansman on a spirited white horse galloping across a field near Livingston, Texas, last month. These rides are essentially symbolic of the past, a time when men such as this one would have ridden across the fields in Negro areas of the U.S. South, burning crosses, lynching, and terrorizing with virtual impunity. Today, the Klansman on the horse had to end his ride before broad daylight for fear he would be seen by federal agents, who might have arrested him, or black militants, who might have shot him.

World copyright Ron Layner.

is long and wide. There's room for both of us to walk down it. If we don't want to walk together then one of you get on the other side of the road. Don't kill each other trying to walk down the same side."

"Converse owned a gunshop before his leadership in the Klan was made known and before he was shut down, harassed, arrested by the federal government and burned out of business," said Beam. He is an extremely well educated man. And when I got back from Vietnam he told me a lot of things that astounded me. He put forth the idea to me for the first time that there was a "tracy to bring about Socialism. And he said the United Nations had a lot to do with it."

"This sounded preposterous to me. I didn't believe it. But he gave me many books. And the more I read and the more I listened to his own—I began to believe that there actually was a conspiracy of some kind. And I decided then that the Klan was the proper organization to fight Communism."

"Beam said at first he didn't want to join the Klan because he knew it had a bad reputation. 'There's a saying here in the South that on Saturdays the Klan goes out and hangs a nigger from a tree. And that to me didn't sound too good. And I thought possibly this was the kind of organization it was,' said Beam.

"The Klan, however, turned out to be the type of organization that some of its newer modern publications said it was, according to Beam. 'Now this is not to say that the Klan doesn't believe in segregation or doesn't believe in white supremacy—they do. However, nowadays this is secondary. I personally am a segregationist. I believe it's right. However I am not prejudiced. I judge each black man on an individual basis and then make my value decision on him personally.'"

Shortly after joining, Beam's dedication to Klan business earned him the role of an officer in the Klan and a bright red hood, mask and robe rather than the common white outfit. He became a sort of president of the Houston unit.

Now, he spoke to me of policemen in the Klan. "A lot of ar-

cles written in U.S. newspapers accuse the Klan and the police department of working together. This is not true. It is true that a lot of people in the police department believe as we do and after all policemen should support law and order, and that's what we believe in," he said.

"There are definitely quite a few policemen who are members of the Klan. One of my duties has been to swear in individuals into the Klan and I have personally sworn in, in the last year, a lot of things that astounded me. He put forth the idea to me for the first time that there was a 'tracy to bring about Socialism. And he said the United Nations had a lot to do with it."

"How big is the Klan in America today?"

According to Beam, "The Klan in the United States has almost reached the point now where we have more members in the Northern States than we do in the South. Michigan is the largest Klan in the United States. And we have quite a large Klan in Ohio. We are in approximately 48 states. Either in a small way or in a big way. Our membership in the United Klans of America is well over 100,000—how much I cannot reveal."

International

"And the New Klan—the modern-day Klan has gone international," Beam said. "We have a unit in Australia. We have one in Italy and we have one in England. And when I say a unit I mean that we have a nucleus in each one of these countries that is organizing and is branching out to form what we're going to call 'Friend of Police.' A collection of loaded rifles and shotguns stood in various corners around the room."

Starting down from its place of honor was a glass-covered color framed portrait of the Imperial Grand Wizard of the United Klans of America, Robert Shelton, complete with fiery cross in the background.

He was proud of his membership in the Ku Klux Klan. He, too, tried to convince me that the Klan has given up fighting

of England called Laneshire who said they had heard a lot about the Houston Klan.

"However, I am afraid that the English Klan is more interested in racism than in fighting Communism at present. I am told that England has some kind of race problem. These people told us they were concerned with the large influx of aliens and foreigners into their country."

"In Canada we have just recently opened up a brand new Klan. Up in Calgary, Alberta, our new Klan almost overnight has become a tremendous influence on the people. It has achieved more success than I had any idea it would."

John Grindle

John Grindle, 30, gas station owner, white Anglo-Saxon Protestant, staunch member of the Texas Ku Klux Klan, was sitting on the edge of his desk in Livingston, a few hours drive southwest of Houston.

In one hand he held a big black Bible. In the other he held a hair-trigger semi-automatic rifle. On his head he wore a western hat with a Confederate flag on his shoulders were Confederate flag patches and around his waist was a loaded ammunition belt.

He spoke of God and Love—but on the wall behind him was a yellow Klan bumper sticker of hate. It listed as "Signs of the Anti-Christ," peace movements, the United Nations, the Jewish people and Communism.

A giant American flag was pinned to the wall in a nearby room next to the restrooms and beside an assortment of Confederate flags from the losing South in the American Civil War was a badge sticker on a wall saying "Friend of Police." A collection of loaded rifles and shotguns stood in various corners around the room.

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blacks and integration and has switched to fighting international Communism, which the Klan believes is trying to capture America.

Beam had been excited about our trip to Livingston, loading up his semi-automatic carbine in his car and laying in a supply of ammunition after hearing "reports" that black militants had been seen driving around the Grindle gas station in the little town. But when we got there the only black people around the gas station were the drivers and occupants of out of state cars who dropped in for gasoline. They received quiet but not unfriendly service from the Confederate-flagged attendants. Some who entered to use the restrooms left after spotting the Klan burning cross picture.

Just a Man

"I have belonged to the Klan for a good while," said John Grindle, and I really and sincerely believe it is the last chance for a free and a Christian world. And what a lot of people don't stop to think, when I call myself a Klansman—they say 'well, he does this and he does that.' They're wrong."

"I put my britches on just like all men do—one leg at a time. I love my wife and children just like all men do. I do kneel down by my bed and say my prayer every night and I don't know a whole lot of people who do this. I'm not ashamed to kiss my kids goodnight and join them in their prayers before they go to sleep. There is always a chance they won't wake up the next day."

"The Good Lord has been good to me and I hope He is equally as good to my children and that is the only reason that I am involved in the Klan. Because only the right-wing organization factions of government stand for God and Country. This country was based on Christianity and as long as we believe in Christianity we will stand."

"My personal preference for President, had he not been shot in a Communist conspiracy, was George Wallace. Not because of his stand on racism or his stand on things—but on his belief in the individual rights of man."

"We in the Klan don't want to fight our fight on the streets. We want to fight our fight with the vote. Get good God-fearin' people to cast their vote and put our public offices and give every-day Christians a chance. That's all we are asking for."

"I belong to the Klan because I can do some good for my country—but I'm not appreciated. The local newspaper ran a story on me and said I was a cancer in the community and should be removed. Can you imagine that? A cancer! It really hurt me to have such a thing said."

© Ron Layner

Unions Denounce Production Curb On Concorde

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—British and French labor unions declared today that they would not permit any slowdown in production of the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic jet.

The decision was reached following what was described as the most important meeting held by French and British union leaders. They discussed manufacturers' warnings, following the recent loss of major American airline customers that the production of the Concorde may have to be slowed down, or perhaps confined to either Britain or France.

After the meeting, the leaders issued a statement saying: "If the project is slowed down, this means—without a doubt—that we are surrendering leadership entirely to the Americans in scientific manufacture."

"We entirely reject this defeatist approach, which we are convinced would lead to a reduction in the standard of life of both our people."

Soviet A-Test Detected

UPPSALA, Sweden, Feb. 16 (AP).—A new nuclear explosion in a series of Soviet underground tests in Siberia was registered by the Seismological Institute at Uppsala at 6:09 a.m. today. The institute said that the blast was of strong force.

Orange Volcanic Moon Soil Is Dated at 3.7 Billion Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—The orange soil found on the moon by the Apollo-17 astronauts was the product of lunar volcanic activity that occurred 3.7 billion years ago.

This discovery was made public yesterday by a team of scientists at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. It strongly suggests that the moon did not have an active volcanic period at any time in the last three billion years.

"It can now be reasonably stated that volcanism on the moon was a phenomenon which ended

three billion years ago," Dr. Oliver Schaeffer, the head of the science team that dated the orange soil, said. "It appears that the orange soil was formed in the same volcanic activity that laid down the dark lavas on the moon."

The finding that the orange soil was formed so long ago came as a disappointment to many geologists, who felt at the time the astronauts discovered it that it might be the youngest soil ever returned from the moon.

Some geologists speculated that the orange dust might be no more than 100 million years old, which would have meant that lunar volcanoes were erupting that recently in time.

One question about the orange soil that baffled lunar scientists was that it was lying undisturbed on the surface of the moon for so long. It was found forming a circle around the edge of a volcanic-looking crater named Shorty, which led scientists to believe that the orange soil had been vented out of the crater when it was formed.

"Our cosmic ray exposure age for the soil is only 30 million years, meaning that the soil has only lain on the moon exposed to the sun for that time," Dr. Schaeffer said. "The crater was probably formed 30 million years ago by a collision of a meteoroid, which brought the orange soil to the surface."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—A senior army officer has warned that Ugandan women who assist guerrillas will be executed in public by firing squad, Radio Uganda said today.

Col. Moses Ali told a rally in the Madi district of northern Uganda that last weekend's public executions of 12 men were "just a beginning and will continue as long as guerrillas continue to disrupt our peace."

"The guerrillas have turned to the tactics of using girls, and the military tribunal will not hesitate to try any lady who is found to be an agent of guerrillas," he said. "When found guilty, she will also be publicly executed."

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Prostitutes Form Union In Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP).—Swedish prostitutes who pose as "models" have formed their own trade union "to protect their rights in business and social matters," the semi-official Swedish domestic news agency, TT, reported today.

The union, with a membership of 107 so far, met last night for an organizing session in an undisclosed suburban location. Rules were agreed on and leaders chosen. Their names were not revealed.

The women also decided to start their own advertisement and contact publication.

Irving Files Suit Against Publisher

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Clifford Irving, who was paid more than \$500,000 for his fake "autobiography" of Howard Hughes, has sued the publishers of the book he wrote about the

hoax for \$75,000. Irving, now serving a 2 1/2-year sentence for the hoax, said in the suit filed yesterday that Grove Press, Inc., and its subsidiary, Zebra Books, had agreed to pay him on July 15 but that the money was never paid.

U.S. Spacecraft Unharmed by Asteroid Belt

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—The first spacecraft to fly into the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter has emerged unscathed from its seven-month voyage through the 270-million-mile-wide region.

"We thought we'd encounter more dust than we did, and there was even some question as to whether we'd survive the belt," Dr. William Kinard of the U.S. space agency told a press briefing yesterday on the Pioneer-10 flight. "The fact that we did tells us the asteroid belt is no obstacle course."

The fact that Pioneer-10 survived the asteroid belt also tells scientists that the region itself is not made up of millions of tiny bodies produced by either the collisions of larger bodies or the recent breaking up of a planet that once existed between Mars and Jupiter.

The tiny sensors and telescopes aboard the 550-pound spacecraft discovered sand-sized particles in its path through the belt no more than once a day. The sand was evenly distributed all the way through the belt, from the side nearest Mars to the outer edge closest to Jupiter.

The number of tiny particles even smaller than sand seemed to decrease as Pioneer-10 sped

through the asteroid belt, suggesting that most of the small particles in the belt come from comets instead of asteroids.

"I think the smallest particles are not being formed from asteroids," Dr. Martha Banner of New York's Dudley Observatory said. "I think it also means that a lot of the smallest particles in the belt are being swept up out of the belt by the gravitational forces of the sun."

Never did the spacecraft see one of the large asteroids that sweep through the belt, mostly

U.S. War Objector Named in 7 Murders

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Feb. 16 (UPI).—A conscientious objector, voted "most likely to succeed" by his high-school class, is charged with seven murders in the Santa Cruz area.

Herbert W. Mullin, 25, was arraigned in Municipal Court yesterday and placed under a \$500,000 bond. He is charged with killing a woman and her two sons at a remote mountain cabin Jan. 24. Santa Cruz couple at their home the next day, an elderly man in his garden Tuesday and a Catholic priest inside a confessional.

Police said Mr. Mullin was a member of the local drug subculture.

because Pioneer's path through the belt was calculated to take it away from the large asteroids.

"The closest we came was about 4 million miles," Pioneer project manager Charles F. Hall said. "That was an asteroid about seven miles in diameter."

Besides measuring the size and extent of the asteroid belt, the instruments aboard Pioneer-10 made the most distant observations of the solar atmosphere and solar wind ever taken.

Pioneer-10 found that the sun's atmosphere expands with distance, just like a cloud rising into the atmosphere on earth. The spacecraft discovered that the solar wind becomes slower but hotter with distance from the sun.

"Velocity dropped by a factor of two," Pioneer project scientist John H. Wolfe said, "but temperature increased by a factor of two."

Monster Sanctuary

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Arkansas Senate passed a bill yesterday prohibiting assault on a river monster allegedly seen occasionally during the last 100 years in northeastern Arkansas. The bill makes it illegal to "molest, kill, trample or harm" the creature and creates the "White River Monster Sanctuary and Retreat" at Newport.

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The Home Front

The 10 percent devaluation of the U.S. dollar was indeed a bold action necessitated by the chaos in the international money markets, but it scarcely provides occasion for Mr. Nixon to claim a triumph for the way he has managed the American economy. On the contrary, the administration's policies have done much to exacerbate a situation that had been in the making for a decade—partly because of the Vietnam war.

It is not as if monetary crises, like hurricanes, were acts of God. The administration most recently contributed to the weakening of the dollar by scuttling wage and price controls in a secret deal to obtain organized labor's political support—at a time when the economy was starting to boom, when food prices were skyrocketing and when new figures on the worsening trade deficit were alarming world financial markets.

Mr. Nixon's fiscal and monetary policies since the election have been no more reassuring than his scuttling of wage-price controls. Having seriously eroded the U.S. tax base, particularly by chopping taxes on business, Mr. Nixon emerged from the election with a new sacred principle: He would never raise taxes; the guilt for any tax increases would be on Congress' head, not his.

After piling up deficits totaling almost \$80 billion in his first term—with more deficits ahead, despite the rapidly climbing economy—Mr. Nixon still will not consider raising taxes. Instead, he means to break Congress to his will by cutting social programs that

might improve the trade-off between inflation and unemployment.

In the area of monetary policy, the administration has put Dr. Arthur Burns, chairman of its Committee on Interest and Dividends, in the ridiculous position of jawboning down the interest rates that, as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, his highly stimulative monetary actions have caused to rise.

Mr. Nixon cannot permanently rescue the dollar until he stops politicizing every economic decision, while blasting Congress—and foreign governments—for not submitting to his dictates. Instead of seizing devaluation of the dollar as the occasion for threatening protectionism if other nations do not liberalize their own trade restrictions, Mr. Nixon would have done more to reassure international financial markets on the outlook for the dollar by stressing his determination to stop inflation, which the devaluation could in fact worsen. The President could have done this by announcing measures to strengthen Phase-3 wage-price restraints and to make fiscal and monetary policy more flexible, even if this meant higher taxes and higher interest rates.

A strong dollar cannot be restored until the administration convincingly demonstrates that it is willing to use whatever tools are required to achieve both stable prices and full employment and that it has not simply reverted, for political or ideological reasons, to the discredited economic doctrine with which Mr. Nixon began his presidency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Crisis in Uruguay

Uruguay has emerged from its worst political crisis in four decades with heavy damage to the democratic system that was once the pride and envy of the Americas. President Juan Bordaberry has remained in office only by ceding a large measure of his constitutional power to military leaders who assert the right to select key cabinet members as well as to chart drastic reforms to cope with corruption, inflation, unemployment and an outdated land-tenure system.

Long-overdue reforms in Uruguay have been diluted, delayed and scuttled by a combination of lethargy, a swollen parasitic bureaucracy and a crazy-quilt pattern of parties within parties that has destroyed accountability and rendered government decision-making all but impossible. Until they resorted to kidnapping and murder, the Tupamaro guerrillas enjoyed a large measure of public tolerance in their agitation for reform and their exposure of corruption in high places.

There is irony in the fact that Mr. Bordaberry is now a victim of the very success of his decision to supplant the police by the

armed forces in his "internal war" against the Tupamaros. In the course of destroying the guerrilla organization, the military leaders themselves become painfully aware of the defects of Uruguayan society which the Tupamaros had exploited.

Unfortunately there is nothing in the record of the armed forces to suggest qualifications for tackling Uruguay's most pressing problems in a realistic way. The 19-point "program of national reconstruction," issued by the military chiefs, seems inspired by the clumsy actions of Peru's military junta and reflects a simplistic approach to complicated questions.

There is, however, plenty of civilian talent in Uruguay for resolving such problems and carrying out necessary reforms. The hope must be that under the spur provided by the military—and the realization of how narrowly the country averted an outright military takeover—the talented people of this divided country will come together again to solve their problems within the framework of their admirable democratic system.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

'After the Dollar's Devaluation

The international monetary system has again started to re-establish a framework of stability and equilibrium mainly on the basis of this week's devaluation of the American dollar, but it must be remembered that the United States, even after the previous devaluation of the dollar, came up last year with a gigantic trade deficit of \$6.4 billion. So unless Washington exercises moderation in its external payments balance, it is quite likely that the newly achieved world monetary equilibrium will be short-lived. Along with efforts to settle the worldwide feelings of unrest over the stability of the U.S. dollar, a much quicker timetable is needed for the scheduled negotiations on reforming the world's monetary system.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

The latest currency crisis has amply illustrated the fragility of the first phase of the monetary union in the European community. This is not accidental. It is a direct reflection of the fact that the nine member governments manage economies which, though increasingly interdependent, are nevertheless significantly different from each other. Despite the heavy political overtones attached to it by the French government, European monetary union is much less urgent than a reform of the international monetary system, and probably cannot make any solid progress until the wider system has been given some lasting stability.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Unable to undertake common action because its currencies are attracted, some upward, others downward, Europe was able to

its very inaction to compel the United States to devalue the dollar: this is what just happened. The new realignment of the dollar does not solve in depth any of the plagues suffered by the international monetary system, notably the abundance of false liquidities. To get out of that situation there is in the end no other way than to circulate gold again, which in a first step could be done by authorizing central banks to exchange gold among themselves on the basis of the free market price of about \$68 an ounce.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The Europeans are no longer so certain that they won a monetary victory. Adding to that of December 1971, the second devaluation of the dollar might rather rapidly produce the effects the first one could not produce: a reflow of capital toward America and above all, an incomparable exchange advantage for American exports. It is thus too late to fear a trade war. The trade war has already begun.

—From Combat (Paris).

Kissinger in Peking
Henry A. Kissinger's more or less regular visits to China indicate not only a progressive détente between Washington and Peking, but beyond that a new political constellation in Asia which does not appear to accord with pessimistic predictions about the "post-Vietnam" era. Although there cannot be any talk of an alliance as yet, there are signs of a more intensive interplay between America and China, something that would have seemed impossible only a short time ago but could create a new situation in the near future, and not only in Asia.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

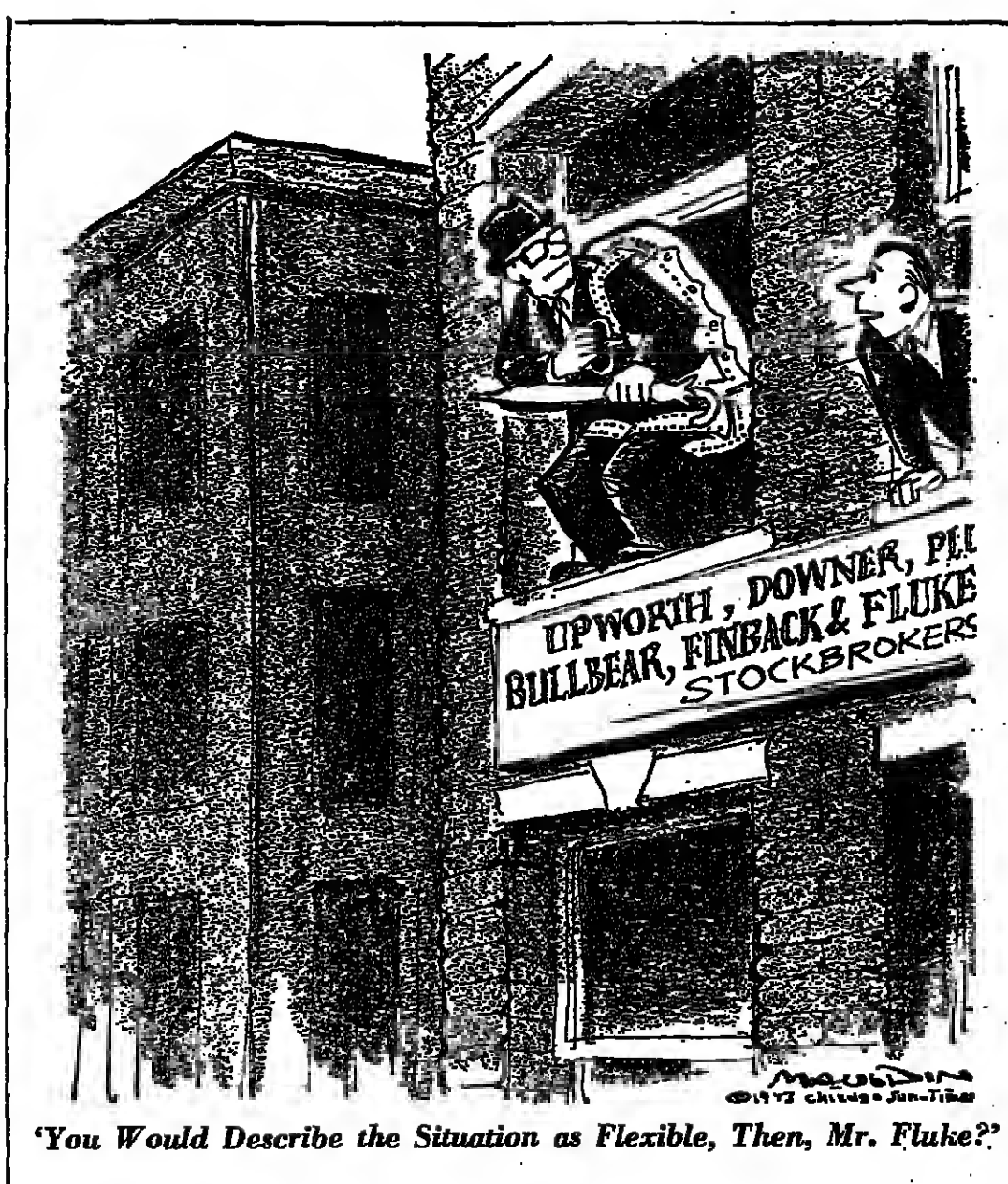
February 17, 1898

NEW YORK—The United States battleship Maine sank in Havana harbor at midnight, Tuesday, after an explosion which wrecked the forward part of the vessel, causing terrible loss of life among her crew. There were more than 400 men on board, of whom only 33, including all but two of the officers, are so far known to have escaped. The cause of the explosion which occurred on board is unknown. Spanish vessels in the harbor aided in rescuing the wounded.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1923

NEW YORK—Canada is taking very intelligent steps to attract the best class of immigrants. Australia and South Africa are aroused to the necessity of increasing their productive population. France deplores the annual decrease in her birthrate. But it is quite remarkable that at the same time in Great Britain, a tide of Malthusian sentiment, with the logical corollary, the prevention of a too rapid increase, is on the rise and many leading papers support it.



'You Would Describe the Situation as Flexible, Then, Mr. Fluke?'

The Cabinet Big 3

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The focus of American foreign policy is now obviously moving away from the war in Vietnam to the great economic questions now troubling the nations, and this is bringing new men and new problems to the fore in Washington.

President Nixon remains, of course, the dominant figure across the board, with Henry A. Kissinger as his principal agent in the negotiations with the principal Communist powers. But the intricacies of money, oil, trade, and military arms control—the rising questions—are not Kissinger's specialties, so the Treasury, Defense and State Departments are now beginning to get a little more attention and power.

Similarly, as the fierce debates over Vietnam in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee subside, the leaders of the House of Representatives, with their special interest in money and trade questions, are likely to recapture some of their lost authority.

Crisis Shifts

Fortunately, as the emphasis switches to the dollar crisis, the energy crisis, and the arms crisis—the nations of the world are now spending over \$20 billion a year on arms—President Nixon has put together at Treasury, Defense and State a team of cabinet and subcabinet officers who are unusually trustful and congenial with one another.

The new secretary of defense, Elliott L. Richardson, may not have Mel Laird's easy rapport with the leaders of the House and Senate, but he was Secretary of State Rogers' deputy early in the first Nixon administration and has had a long and close relationship with Henry Kissinger both at Harvard and in Washington.

The chances are, therefore, that we will manage to avoid some of the sniping between the Pentagon and Foggy Bottom that often marred the relations between Louis Johnson and Dean Acheson, "Engine Charlie" Wilson and John Foster Dulles, James Forrestal and James F. Byrnes in previous State-Defense battles.

Despite the proliferation of interdepartmental committees in recent years, there is always the problem here of each department seeing the world only from its own isolated position, and presumably this was what Nixon had in mind in elevating Shultz to the head of the new Council on Economic Policy over the secretaries of state, commerce, agriculture, labor, transportation and the

other principal economic councils. It is still not quite clear how the secretary of the Treasury is going to run his own department plus the new council, unless the President manages to invent the 48-hour day, but one thing the President's reorganization has done: It has put into key positions in the major departments knowledgeable men who have had wide experience in other departments.

Thus, Shultz himself is a former secretary of labor and head of the White House Office of Management and Budget. The new deputy secretary of state, Kenneth Rush, was formerly U.S. Ambassador to West Germany and deputy secretary of defense. Dr. Kissinger's principal assistant in the critical phase of the Vietnam cease-fire negotiations, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is now vice-chief of staff of the Army.

We are beginning to get a little more cross-fertilization in the second Nixon administration. For example, Paul H. Nitze, former director of the State Department's policy planning staff under President Truman and secretary of defense under President Johnson, is now back at the Pentagon, after a long experience in international trade and arms control, as assistant to Secretary of Defense

Richardson on the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Also, top State Department officials are now being brought more prominently into national security discussions with Kissinger than at the start of the Nixon administration. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Marshall Green is directing the Vietnam reconstruction studies. William H. Sullivan was a principal assistant to Kissinger in the Vietnam peace talks, and Alfred E. Jenkins, director of Asian Communist affairs in the State Department, accompanied Kissinger on his latest trip to China.

It is undoubtedly too early to tell how this second-term reorganization is going to work, but the warm personal relations between the state, defense and treasury secretaries have given it a hopeful start, and the indications are that the State Department will be a much livelier place in the next four years than it was in the last four.

Already, President Nixon has made more cabinet appointments in his first four years than any other President except Grant. He has made 36, more than Roosevelt in four terms, and this has at least created an atmosphere of new initiatives and a new beginning.

Wages and Politics in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Prime Minister Heath's anti-inflation program for Britain is patterned after President Nixon's, with a first stage of freeze followed by controls on wages and prices. But Mr. Heath faces problems of enforcement that are much more difficult, raising deeper social and political questions.

The labor movement in the United States on the whole accepted the need for controls when Mr. Nixon moved in 1971, at first indeed cooperating in the enforcement structure. George Meany had grumpy comments, but he did not encourage any union to make extreme demands. And even before the Democratic convention last summer it was his policy to get along with Richard Nixon.

In Britain, by contrast, the unions are pledged as a body to resist any legal control of wages.

Important individual unions, under militant leadership, are pressing claims above the ceilings and say they will not comply with the law. And the unions hardly want to get along with Edward Heath: They are tied to the Labor party and want the Conservatives out.

Confrontation

Gas workers are now carrying out the first confrontation. The rules laid down for stage two in the Health policy would allow them \$5.50 a week, about a 7 percent rise. They want as much as the electrical workers, who got \$7.50 just before the freeze.

The gas men are carrying out a go-slow that has reduced pressure or cut service entirely in various areas of the country. There are dangers of explosions, and of misery for those dependent on gas heaters. But the gas unions say they will fight on for at least a month. By then there could be widespread hardship in the country.

Britain, as a small and centralized country, is much more vulnerable to labor trouble in essential services than the United States. Just two years ago a strike of power workers cut electricity supplies drastically. Last year there was a devastating coal strike.

Those two earlier strikes were really the reason for today's confrontation. Each was settled by massive wage increases recommended by a board of inquiry—30 percent for the miners, 20 percent for the power workers. By last fall wages were rising in Britain at an annual rate of nearly 17 percent. Mr. Heath decided that he had to swallow his profound belief in the freedom of the market and impose tight controls.

No Alternative

For the same reason Mr. Heath has no real alternative to standing fast against the gas men now. If he gives way to their demand for "equity" with the electric workers, every other union will

The Future of Vietnam And the Role of Aid

By Flora Lewis

PARIS.—Although continuing official Vietnam meetings remain focused on the stability of the cease-fire, various talks are getting under way between the rival South Vietnamese factions about their country's political future.

The key, as seen by Vietnamese here of assorted allegiances, is the form in which foreign economic aid is delivered and administered. In a sense, the aid will be to the forthcoming political warfare in Vietnam what U.S. air power was to warfare even after the Americans withdrew from major ground combat and undertook Vietnamization: By either its presence or its absence it will have intense effects.

This is so in both North and South, but in quite different ways.

A Major Tool

Reconstruction aid is a major tool with which the United States hopes to wedge the North into a position of desiring to maintain the peace long after the last American GIs and POWs have gone home.

The first step in that policy was taken during Henry A. Kissinger's talks in Hanoi. As a result, it has been announced that the United States and North Vietnam have agreed to establish a joint commission to develop mutual economic relations.

In the South, aid will undoubtedly become a major weapon among the rivals for political ascendancy. Whether it is delivered by the United States and other countries directly or through international organizations, the way it is used and the South Vietnamese group that handle it and direct its use will be politically crucial.

South Vietnamese Communist officials in Paris, according to some people involved, have begun secretly seeking contacts with non-Communist South Vietnamese elites to discuss future policies.

One thing they have been talking about is economic aid. The sources said that the Viet Cong did not object now to continued direct U.S. delivery of economic support to President Nguyen Van Thieu, pointing out that in the period between cease-fire and peace they too are getting direct support from their allies.

In any case, that view was implicit in the Communists' abandonment of their longstanding demand that Mr. Thieu be removed before a cease-fire and in their willingness to sign an agreement that left negotiations for a political settlement to the South Vietnamese.

Looking Ahead

The Viet Cong are now looking further ahead.

The first step in the negotiations, as defined in the cease-fire accords, is to be the establishment by Saigon and the Viet Cong of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, in three segments.

The two sides are pledged "to do their utmost" to set up a council within 90 days of the cease-fire—a deadline unlikely to be met but which nonetheless

exerts some pressure. The third segment was in no way defined, and it will be a vital consideration for both sides.

The assumption during the negotiations was that it would somehow represent the many South Vietnamese factions whose allegiance has not been clearly tied either to the Viet Cong or to President Thieu's government.

The haggling during the cease-fire negotiations and conversation with the rival parties since then have demonstrated that Mr. Thieu and the Communists have sharply different ideas about the third segment and the council's role.

All the signs have been that Mr. Thieu does not trust his non-Communist opposition, in the country or in exile, to support him against the Communists in the council.

On the other side, there has been mounting evidence, both in public statements from Hanoi and in private comment in Paris, that the Communists look to the third segment as a most important element in their long-term plans.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong leaders have said repeatedly that they do not aim for a Communist take-over in the South but for a "national democratic revolution." South Vietnamese nationalists here believe that this is true and that it reflects the Communists' awareness that they do not have the strength to dominate the country—that they must look for third-segment people who will cooperate.

The aid question enters at this point. If economic support is channeled through Saigon, it will greatly enhance the likelihood of a stunning victory for the president when the time comes for election of a postwar government. Therefore the Communists have begun to talk with likely third-segment adherents about the desirability of channeling aid through the national council—which Mr. Thieu can be expected to resist, since it would give the council just the governmental power he has refused to relinquish.

Distorting Influence

Under the best of circumstances large infusions of foreign goods and money have a distorting influence on national life. This is especially so in a backward country, especially so in a war-torn country and overwhelmingly so in a country riven by civil strife.

The United States never did find a way of delivering economic aid to South Vietnam without producing deep social disturbances. The postwar problem will be intensified by the political struggle.

It is an issue that goes beyond the power of the Vietnamese to settle among themselves. Willy-nilly, the way foreign supplies, including the United States' decide to deliver help will be a form of intervention favoring one South Vietnamese faction or another. It is likely to involve the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries in the Vietnamese dispute until there is a new South Vietnamese government recognized by all.

Find a theory to match, and the race will be on again.

For years people have been predicting an ultimate test of strength between a British government and the country's unions. It looked near in 1969, when Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson pushed a bill to regulate industrial relations, but Mr. Wilson collapsed and gave up his bill. Some predicted it with the last strike a year ago, but a Conservative government retreated.

There is a lot of talk now about union challenges to the whole sense of political authority. One experienced political figure spoke bitterly the other day of "a smell of Weimar in the air."

But my guess is that Armageddon will be avoided once more. Britons tend to be too sensible for that. If Mr. Heath means what he says about resisting the gas workers, and others who are threatening strikes to follow, he will win. After all, he has the last political word: If things get too rough with the unions, he can call an election, campaign on the issue of who is in charge here and probably win in a landslide.

The widely-accepted belief that the Conservatives would gain from a showdown with the unions is itself an indication of changing political and social attitudes. Inflation is probably the major concern of voters today. Consumer

prices have risen 17 percent in the last two years, and it is not surprising that people are frightened.

The identification of economic interests is also changing. Unions have their reasons for feeling aggrieved in a country still as class-ridden as this one. But people are noticing that militant unionism tends to push up the incomes of better-off workers at the expense of the low-paid, the weak and the retired. In short, the balance of what used to be called social justice is not so clear any more.

Mr. Heath exposed the problem when he originally tried to get the unions' agreement to a voluntary limit of 35 in wages to increase this year. That would have given much greater benefits, proportionately, to the nurses and railway workers and others making low wages. The union movement said no. The legal controls now going through Parliament will be more flexible in phase two but still favor the low-paid. The Labor party may suffer from the changing attitudes over the long term. It is wholly identified with the unions, the other day it was leaders agreed with the unions that a future Labor government would freeze prices but not wages. To put it mildly, that identity of interest with the unions is unlikely to be a political attraction.

Athens Students, Police Clash As Protests Enter 4th Week

ATHENS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Student unrest entered its fourth week today as Athens University students, protesting a decree suspending their draft deferment, clashed with police in downtown Athens.

Unconfirmed reports said that about 100 arrests were made and scores of students injured by police in the skirmishes.

About 1,200 students from Athens University School of Law met at the Law Building to protest government intimidation stemming from a law passed Monday suspending deferment from the draft if cited for any infractions by university authorities. The students are also demanding greater say in student affairs and reforms in university administration.

Clashes "democracy" and "freedom" and singing banned songs of exiled composer Mikis Theodorakis, students waved Greek flags from the open windows of the building and taunted police in the streets below.

Assured by Dean

As scores of students attempted to leave the Law Building peacefully after being given assurances from the school's dean, police moved in and clashed with the students.

The government claimed that "only a handful of extremist students" are involved in the unrest and that they are taking orders from the outlawed Greek Communist party.

Yesterday, the government announced that 37 students who allegedly had encouraged others to remain away from classes would be drafted into the armed forces. However, student sources claimed the figure had now reached almost 100.

The student restlessness is quickly spreading to other universities in Greece. It is considered the first real challenge to the army-backed government's authoritarian rule since the 1967 coup when the army seized power and suspended democracy.

Mintoff Accepts NATO Payment Of Rent Increase

VALETTA, Malta, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Premier Dom Mintoff today accepted the offer of five NATO members to make up two-thirds of the extra rent he demands for Britain's base on this strategic island.

In a note, which he handed to British High Commissioner John Forester, Mr. Mintoff agreed to the \$200,000 compensation offered for the drop in value of the housing pound.

Britain, in turn, paid its rent installment of \$2.5 million, which Mr. Mintoff had refused on Jan. 1 because it did not include a 10 percent increase.

The Anglo-Maltese defense agreement signed last March provided for rental of \$14 million a year.

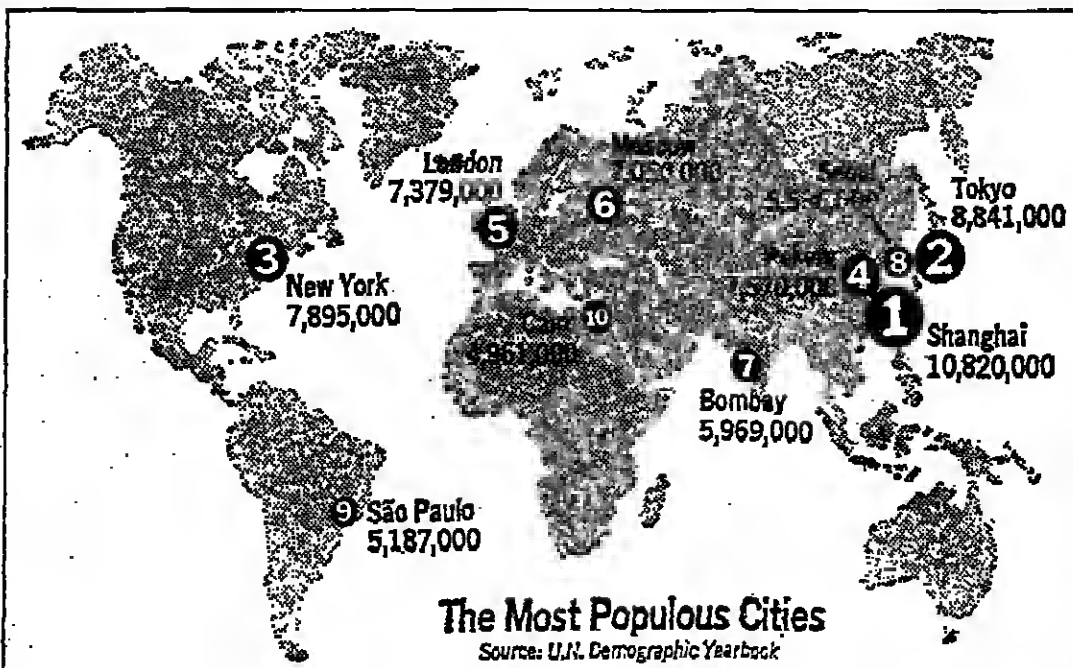
Britain refused to increase its rent, which already had been increased in the new agreement, until the United States, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands offered to increase their contributions by the 10 percent they had saved with the devaluation of the pound—roughly the quarters of what Mr. Mintoff asked.

Cox Had Heart Attack

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 16 (UPI)—An autopsy showed today that Wally Cox, television's "Mr. Peepers," died of a heart attack yesterday at the age of 48.

Storm Lashes Spain

MADRID, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—Raging seas with waves reaching 80 feet lashed Spain's northern coast today while heavy snowfalls covered most inland areas, including parts of the south, weather officials said.



Tokyo Is Second; New York, Third

Shanghai Heads UN List of Largest Cities

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Shanghai has moved into first place as the world's most populous city, outstripping Tokyo and New York.

The Chinese city was given the top position in the UN demographic yearbook, published this week, containing the first official figures from mainland China in more than a decade.

The demographers gave front rank to Shanghai on the basis of the latest data, which showed Shanghai in 1970 with a population of 10,820,000, followed by Tokyo with 8,841,000 and New York City with 7,895,000.

The total for New York was limited to the five boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Staten Island and the Bronx, and did not include the suburbs.

On the basis of the latest figures from China, demographers classified Peking, with a population of 7,570,000, as the fourth largest city in the world. Next, the yearbook listed London, Moscow, Bombay, Seoul, Sao Paulo and Cairo.

Past editions of the yearbook had showed Tokyo and New York in close contention for first place, but the statistics for Shanghai were based on 1957 data. Official Chinese figures were not available in the late 1950s or during the 1960s.

The newer figures on China

were taken from official publications brought back by a UN official from a visit to China. Although Peking was seated in the UN in October, 1971, it has not yet supplied demographic data directly to the world organization.

The yearbook figures on population, together with information from other sources, show Shanghai with a population density of 36,000 persons to the square mile. Tokyo, covering a smaller area, has a density of 39,680 persons per square mile. New York has a density average of 28,340 per square mile.

Demographers regard density statistics as an indicator of the quality of life. The statistics do not show, however, such facts as how many persons living outside a city pour into it daily during working hours or what forms of transit they use.

814 Pages

The UN yearbook, published since 1948, is regarded as the world's most comprehensive compilation of demographic data. The new 814-page edition emphasizes population and vital statistics obtained in censuses in 1970 and 1971.

The yearbook reported that world population reached 3.708 billion in mid-1971 and said that if the annual growth of 2 percent was maintained, the population would double by the year 2005.

China, the world's most populous country, had 787,176,000 persons and India was in second place with 550,374,000, according to the yearbook, which estimated that one of every two persons in the world is an Asian. The yearbook said 2,104 billion persons lived in Asia, 58.7 percent of the world total.

The yearbook also shows a continuing downward trend in much of the world in infant-mortality rates—regarded by demographers as a good indicator of general health and welfare.

U.S. Is 22d

The Netherlands and Sweden have the lowest infant-mortality rates—11.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. Low infant-mortality rates were reported for Finland, 11.6; Japan, 12.4; and Iceland, Norway, Denmark and France. The United States ranked 22d in the listing with 19.2 deaths per 1,000 births.

The yearbook showed the infant-mortality rate for South Africa's white population as 19.4 and for the nonwhite population as 121.3.

West Germany reported the lowest birth rate in the world—12.8 births per 1,000 population. Nigeria, Upper Volta, Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon), India, Cambodia, Jordan and Pakistan were the only countries listed where men have a longer life expectancy than women.

Obituaries

Georg Duckwitz, Helped to Save 5,000 Jews

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, 68, who as an official in Germany's wartime embassy in Copenhagen helped save thousands of Danish Jews from Nazi death camps, died here today.

Mr. Duckwitz's humanitarian efforts were recognized by Denmark after the war, and in 1953, King Frederick IX bestowed on him the Knight's Cross of the Danebrog Order. The Jewish community in Berlin awarded him the 1970 Heinrich Stahl Prize in similar recognition.

Mr. Duckwitz continued in government service after the post-war division of Germany. As a special negotiator he played a large part in working out the terms of the historic West German-Polish treaty of reconciliation, in which Bonn finally recognized the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western border.

In 1948, the firm of Roselius sent Mr. Duckwitz as its representative to Copenhagen. Later he worked for the Hamburg-America shipping line.

The Nazi German Foreign Ministry claimed his services as a shipping expert in 1939 and posted him to its embassy in Copenhagen.

Hitler Policy Opposed

Mr. Duckwitz actively opposed Hitler's policy of force toward Denmark. He established contacts with Swedish Minister of State Per Albin Hansson and with Danish resistance leaders.

He was a member of the Danish resistance movement.

Cranach Work Stolen From A Monastery

FLORENCE, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Thieves broke into the art gallery of a suburban monastery yesterday and made away with nine valuable paintings, including one by German 16th-century master Lucas Cranach, police said.

The paintings were stolen from the Certosa del Galluzzo, a Carthusian monastery just outside Florence. Experts estimated their value at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Monks said that the Cranach work was a Madonna and Child done in 1514. It measures 30 by 38 inches. Other stolen paintings included canvas replicas of frescoes by Nicola Fontana adorning the walls of the monastery.



Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz

Hans Hedtoft and H. C. Hansen.

The channels he opened were largely responsible for the existence of the Nazi death camps becoming known. As a result, more than 5,000 Danish Jews destined for arrest and deportation in 1943 were able to find safety in Sweden.

Today West German Chancellor Willy Brandt lauded Mr. Duckwitz's qualities. He told Mr. Duckwitz's Swiss-born widow, Annemarie, that her husband "through his courage and his steadiness in difficult times helped in an exemplary manner to modify the image of the Germans."

Tim Holt

SHAWNEE, Okla., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Tim Holt, 56, a two-fisted Western hero in 149 motion

pictures, died of bone cancer yesterday in the Shawnee Medical Center.

Mr. Holt was perhaps best remembered for his role in "Treasure of Sierra Madre" and "Stagecoach." He made his last film two years ago.

Mr. Holt lived with his wife in Harrah, Okla., and worked as an advertising manager for an Oklahoma City radio station.

The son of Western film hero Jack Holt, he began his career in 1935 at the age of 18. His first screen role was to play himself in a movie about his father.

Spanish Director Dies in Steeple Fall in Filming

LA CORUNA, Spain, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Spanish film director Claudio Guerin died today after falling from a church tower while directing a scene of the film "Devil's Country," the official news agency Cifra said.

The 34-year-old director fell 30 meters from the steeple of St. Martin's Church in the village of Noya, on the coast north of this northwestern port. He died while being taken to a hospital.

A production spokesman said they would continue making the film as a homage to Mr. Guerin. "He believed his work was the best tribute," the spokesman said.

Mr. Guerin, 34, won the top prize at Spain's major film festival in San Sebastian two years ago.

Fall Kills Ballerina

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 16 (AP)—A young Soviet ballerina who was seriously injured in a fall from a ship's deck during sendoff festivities Wednesday died in a hospital today of a fractured skull, police reported.

Miss Alexandra Lichnawskiy, wife was a member of the Soviet National Ballet troupe, fell six meters to the deck while trying to catch a paper tape thrown by a friend seeing her off in Yokohama.

She was to have left aboard the 5,077-ton Soviet ship Pelik Dzerzhinsky with other members of the troupe following a tour in Japan.

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European Galleries

Rome

American Hyperrealists. Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, through February.

The paintings of the photo-realists look like nothing so much as self-portraits of cars, vehicles, airports and other man-made contraptions, smooth and cold, like as if embossed in varnish-yellow lighting. Lack of receding perspective or any trace of paint stroke by a human hand make for a mechanical blandness. Interviews with photorealists in the December issue of Art in America, among them Don Edy, Richard Estes, Ralph Goings, Duane Hanson, Richard McLean, David Parrish and John Salt, whose work is now on exhibition in Rome, revealed that most had been abstract painters to start with and all admitted a debt to pop art. The difficult freedom of abstract expressionism and its emotionalism, the camp and wit of pop, had exasperated them, and so they earnestly turned around and plunged into "reality."

All aided by their own heads on photographs of their subjects, limit themselves to a moment snatched from disturbing and changing reality, shielding themselves from interference of daily life so they can devote themselves to work and finish alone. Like all new converts afraid of lapsing, they stick closely to their chosen line and are particularly careful not to appear emotional or amusing. This, and the plodding

technique (the canvases aim for the abstrus look of products from an advertising office showcase) make for an exaggerated placidity.

No wind ruffles the smooth surfaces, no smudges or garbage obtrude between cars and their reflections in shop windows, and the few humans and other organic life depicted are frozen. What then is this true-to-life reality?

Here, Estes is an exception. His 1968 "Bus Window" is painterly and actually consists of brush marks. His small recent "Grants" on cardboard has a live jewel-like glow.

Hanson's gruesome dummy called "Rocker" is the conversation piece of the exhibition. Although it is strictly speaking what is now called a "verist sculpture," the work brings out the most negative characteristics of the whole trend. Looking like an undertaker's experiment, instead of making the idea of a Hell's Angel repellent, it is repulsive itself. There is no transformation.

The photorealists' obsession with surface, with inanimate Detroit-made artifacts, their secondhand vision, their exploitation of their own and the public's temporary fascination with the immediate past and, despite all declarations to the contrary, their heavy sentimentalism will eventually be self-defeating. Once the novelty has worn off, these huge renderings, like Victor-

rian potboilers before them, will become period pieces.

Valentine Vago. Qui Arte Contemporanea, 535 Via del Corso, Rome, until March 2. Luminous grounds of pearly gray, lemon or soft black are defined by firm accents: staves, swirls, little plus and minus signs, in Vago's sensitive abstractions. Opalescences, spatial depth against linear play, convey a sense of subtle balance and mellowness.

Rockwell, Leavy, Ziegler, Moskowitz, USIS, 2 Via Boncompagni, Rome, until March 2. Peter Rockwell's bronzes have always been a tribute to the small joys of everyday life, and here a group of sturdy figures in fresh, vivid poses, confirm this again. But now, beyond this Rockwell has translated spiritual ideas into tangible sculptural compositions. His finely branched symmetrical bowers or cruciform structures allude to the phenomena of faith and myths.

Portraits and Roman views by John Leavy in subdued blues and tans are traditional, and Laura Ziegler's lifelike portraits and other terracotta and bronzes are amusing genre pieces, while Shirley Moskowitz's sprightly watercolors and drawings are recording her sojourn in Italy.

Margherita Benetti. Retropective, Marina, 43 Piazza Navona, Rome, through February. Benetti, who showed recent work not long ago (IHT Nov. 25, 1972) now exhibits her oeuvre since 1957. Like very few print-makers today, she etches, inks and prints by herself in her own studio. Her solitary strength and imagination, the range from her early views of the fog-shrouded poplar plantations of her native Po Valley to the somber beauty of her new abstractions, is quite unusual.

Charmion von Wiegand. Vigo, 1 Via Principessa Clotilde, Rome, until Feb. 20. Von Wiegand, one of the earliest abstractionists in America and friend and admirer of Mondrian, translated this master's severe serenity into a modified, pretty expression of her own. Some older paintings in this vein, in clear colors, are on view. But they are overshadowed by elaborate mandalas with fussy detail which were painted after a new adherence to Oriental philosophy.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Alvarez, Galerie Dina Viary, 38 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Feb. 25.



"Grant's" by Richard Estes on view at Medusa Gallery, Rome.

Two environments by Domingo Alvarez—two rooms with mirrored walls, floors and ceilings, and with luminous colored layers in the glass. Standing inside them one sees surrounding space mirrored away into infinity, above, below and all around.

Bisieres, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 53 Rue de Selms, Paris 6, to Feb. 24. Roger Bisieres, who died in 1964, was a modest artist who remained true to his own style throughout his life. The present exhibition is devoted to small works, drawings, lithographs, watercolors, and wax, tempera and oil paintings, characterized mostly by a preference for two-dimensional patterns.

Fransman, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Feb. 28. Gerard Fransman uses the syntax of the language of posters to make an impersonal, cumulative political commentary. The show is titled: The painter and his model. The painter is the invariable black silhouette of Fransman himself in the foreground of each painting, the model is a variety of merchandise in store windows. One of the paintings shows the gallery where the exhibition is taking place with one of Fransman's paintings in the window. The works are derived from photographs and the approach to color is thoroughly simplified.

Degobert, Galerie Mathias Fels, 138 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Feb. 28.

Degobert's work is at midpoint between trompe-l'oeil and hyperrealism. Overlaid colored boxes suggest faces and ordinary objects displayed together on a white surface and carefully depicted.

Holley Chiot, Galerie Marie-France Bourley, 68 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to March 1. The imaginary world of Amer-

ican engraver Holley Chiot is one of slow, disquieting dream. They are expressed in careful and precise images in color and in black and white. Animals and strange structures stand, float or stretch (like Aline's serpentine neck) in a land where nobody is ever sure which way is up. An original and intimate quality.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

Metropolitan's Basement Offers Few Bargains to Art Collectors

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art cleaned out its basement and gave 146 paintings to the Sotheby-Parkes-Bernet Gallery to auction. It was advertised as a poor man's old masters' auction. Edmunds crammed into the gallery yesterday—but it wasn't bargain day after all.

The 146 paintings, most of them belonging to "the school of . . . or done 'in the manner of . . .'" plus a group of once-scorned 18th-century landscapes and portraits, were sold for a total of \$567,875, \$100,000 more than the gallery had expected.

There were few bargains. A head of a cherub "in the manner of Correggio" and once owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, was among them at \$475. So was "Two Men Working at a Brazier," attributed to the 17th-century Flemish school, at \$450.

But a small triptych attributed

to Francesco di Vannuccio went for \$25,000, \$21,000 more than the presale estimate.

A Di Giovanni "Madonna and Child" also estimated at \$4,000, went for \$21,000. A Carot landscape with three ladies leaning on a fallen tree went for \$23,000, \$8,000 above the highest estimate. The buyer was a Liechtenstein dealer.

Other high prices were the \$18,000 paid by an Italian dealer for an "Annunciation" attributed to the school of Filippino Lippi (high estimate, \$3,000) and \$15,000 for another "Annunciation" of the Florentine school, circa 1450 (high estimate, \$3,000).

According to a gallery spokesman, the sale proved that the prices on old masters and 18th-century paintings, which have been going up for the past year or so, are still going up. "They've been undervalued for some time," he added.

THE ART MARKET

What Happens When Speculators Stay Away

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Feb. 16 (IHT)—How does the art market react to monetary chaos? Sometimes, it doesn't, as seemed to be the case at Christie's auction of Oriental art in London Tuesday.

The reason is not difficult to discover: Some art market categories do not lend themselves to speculation. Among them are certain "difficult" categories, requiring a high degree of expertise if the buyer has any hope of avoiding blunders. Sales in these categories hold little interest for the speculator.

Christie's auction consisted of objects from two categories: The first was comprised of objects from India, Tibet and Thailand; the second, of Persian work. The first category is healthy, characterized by fairly large supplies and an even greater demand. The second is sick—the market has been swamped with fakes to the point where few private collectors remain in the field. In the first category, even bad pieces of late period and inferior workmanship sell well. In the second, even good pieces go unnoticed and fetch low prices.

This basic pattern remained unchanged at Christie's Tuesday. One of the more interesting groups in the sale was of Burmese sculpture which rarely is seen in the West. It is said that these objects which do find their way West are smuggled across the northern border of Thailand. Three years ago, a series of remarkable wood carvings, gilded and inlaid with glass, appeared in France in the dealers' market. The prices varied from 20,000 to 30,000 francs. The best in the series was acquired by the Musée Guimet for 80,000 francs. Little more of this sort of work has been seen since, which made Christie's pieces all the more interesting.

Since Burmese art is not very well known in the West, dating and determining exactly where objects were made—the country is vast—are difficult. But the pieces at Christie's had obviously come from a different place, and probably a different time, than those seen in France three years ago.

A lacquered bronze figure of Buddha, seated on a tiered throne, 27.5 centimeters high, was sold in the catalogue, to be 19th century. It could well have been much earlier and was of very fine quality indeed. A London dealer paid \$63 for it.

That work, as usual, sold well. The best piece was probably a gilt-bronze image of Pra Malai visiting hell. The monk stands with a gourd slung over his shoulder looking down at the heads of his former acquaintances lying in a bowl. They are about to be devoured by the beasts of hell while a human skeleton, lying on the base below, is being eaten by an armadillo. This piece was reminiscent of 15th-century German art with its obsession with death, was of high quality but of late period. The story of the Monk Pra Malai was written in the 18th century. The price for this work, which has a parallel in the Rietberg Museum, Zurich, was \$95.

The highest bids, however, were made for the later pieces. Aesthetically, they could hardly be more hideous. The big 61-centimeter-high, seated Buddha of gilt and lacquered bronze which was knocked down at \$275 was the kind of thing that British colonialists of the mid-19th century thought tremendously impressive. The high price, in keeping with those at several recent sales in London, is an interesting sidelight to the fact that Victorians. Not only are the British, reviving the taste for Victorian objects, but they are also accepting the Victorian vision of foreign art—in this case, of Oriental art.

In the Persian part of the sale, it was significant that good and bad pieces fetched more or less the same prices.

Among the good pieces was a lustreware bottle from central Iran, made during the first quarter of the 13th century. It was flawless—rare for fragile excavated pottery. The price was \$180. There were far lower ones. A bronze bowl from the early 16th century, 26 centimeters in diameter, went for \$57. Disturbed by some unusual features, the author of the catalogue had declared it to be "in the 15th-century style but of 18th-century date." The prudence is typical of the atmosphere of distrust in the market.

The Persian sale was thus completely unaffected by the monetary crisis. Silver may rise in price or jewelry, but not objects surrounded by controversy. While interest for the West in Eastern art, all average quality, were "high," as usual, these are the works of things sought after by the average collector with limited means—hardly glamorous enough to attract speculation.

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5,000 Years Of Carving In Russia

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI)—The Franco-Soviet cultural agreement has brought to Paris a real life of an exhibition devoted to 5,000 years of wood sculpture in Russia (Grand Palais, to April 15). Some 350 items, mostly carved in wood, are on display, but they are the visitor's first glimpse of what remains for him to discover in Soviet museums.

The picture one gets is necessarily fragmentary and yet there are signs of an extraordinary diversity in popular traditions, as early as the third millennium B.C. Ladies were being carved in the shape of waterfowl, a motif which has remained in use down to modern times.

The Scythians of the Altai (5th and 4th centuries B.C.) favored animal sculptures in wood and high relief and their art shows both a remarkable use of observation and an outstanding ability to combine this observation with a stylization of form. Griffins, tigers, elk and horses are represented in small figures used mainly as decorative motifs. It is hard to know how much the Scythians learned the art of carving from the artisans of subsequent centuries, but obviously the wood carver will always be tempted to represent animals in decorative motifs.

Byzantine influences influenced the religious art of Russia. The church clergy did not really carve sculpture, which was left to the peasant or the Catholic sculptor. The canons of Byzantine mosaics found a three-dimensional transposition in this art of work, no doubt the least familiar of the whole exhibition. But one also discovers another temper in the Russian work: something weighty, massive, solemn, round and slow-moving, reflecting the processional mood, the comic dance of the priests within the church something both intimate and solemnly imposing that expresses the Divine Father figure, both tender and weighted with inviolable authority. The Western religious mood rarely carries such connotations of intimate tragedy.



Wood figure of a Russian saint, late 1700s to early 1800s.

The 17th and 18th centuries saw the development of a Russian baroque, derived from contacts with the Italian style as well as from the proximity of Catholic Poland. Peter the Great, opening the door to the West, was, in a sense, the prime cause of this mutation. But the imported style developed well only around the capital. The countryside beyond rejected it and turned to its own undercurrents of myths and forms.

Popular belief, or more precisely the popular imagination, has some of the characteristics of a stew in which all the ingredients, the earliest and the most recent, communicate their flavor to one another. The forest deities of the pagan past survived deep into the era of Christ and his saints, and a traveler going through the woods might well encounter a rough-hewn wooden idol, flat-faced as the Cyclops gods, dressed in multicolored rags.

But it is in the section devoted to decorative sculpture and everyday objects that one discovers the basic qualities of the Russian artisan, a vigorous enthusiasm and inventiveness. Here we find displayed the household furnishings of a 19th-century house, the decorative panels of churches with grinning angels and beasts, the splendid, inelegant,

powerful church pillars carved out of whole trees, the sun's face that once crowned the masts of ships that sailed the Volga, or the two tub-shaped beehives imagined by a 19th-century artisan with an old woman and an old man carved upon them in relief, the eyes and mouth being the holes through which the bees came and went.

According to the opinions propagated by the Fine Arts Academy of Saint Petersburg, works in marble and in bronze were sculptures—all others were unworthy of notice. This sort of scorn for an authentic national art form no doubt allowed much to be destroyed that might otherwise have been preserved. At the same time the popular wood-carvers were thus spared the missionary zeal of the academic world that tirelessly kills the roots of whatever it chooses to admire.

The weakness of the modern woodcarvers represented in this show illustrates what I mean. In former times the craftsman worked in a tangible environment. He made objects for people he knew or in relation to functions with which he was familiar. Today's carver is trying to produce a significant statement. But the value of past works resides precisely in the fact that they are not intended as significant statements about anything.

Theatre Workshop Marks 20th Anniversary

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—This year marks the 20th anniversary of Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop, for which much thanks to her and the theater's countless general manager Gerry Rafferty—and the occasion is currently being celebrated not only by the latest production at Stratford, Ken Hill's farcical "Is Your Doctor Really Necessary?" but also a ghost of Theatre Workshop past, Shelagh Delaney's "A Taste of Honey," which has been revived at the Young Vic.

Theatre Workshop hasn't changed much in the last decade or so, which is no bad thing. It is still alive and kicking, if not completely well. Certainly, Mr. Hill's play is not going to become part of a dramatic revolution, or take London by storm and become a West End hit, as "A Taste of Honey" once did. That, in itself, is no criticism of the production although there are indications that, these days, Theatre Workshop is not interested in storming barricades, is happy to settle for second-best productions that are warm and enjoyable, but rather comforting and cozy—and slap-dash in style and execution.

There used to be a feeling about a Theatre Workshop play that the actors had rewritten their lines or were busily improvising, creating something fresh. Now they rely on familiar bits of business—the actors, for the most part, are rigidly typecast in production after production—and display no interest in their text whatsoever. There was an ominous moment, during a crucial scene of "Is Your Doctor Really Necessary?" when an actor dried up and then stumbled over his lines and no one seemed capable of helping him.

Mr. Hill's play is a collection of medical jokes loosely tied into a plot that resembles Peter Barnes' "The Ruling Class" with its gentle Messiah-figure turned by an approving society into Jack the Ripper. Here we have a doctor, who claims to be Jesus and cures by faith, inheriting a large drug firm and being manipulated by politicians, doctors and businessmen until he is transformed, by electric shock treatment, into a pill-prescribing, aspirin-chewing charlatan. The play itself undergoes a similar change. On the page, it must read like a virulent attack on drug companies and the whole

mystique of medicine. Says a shop's resident beauties, Toni Palmer, Diane Langton and Valerie Walsh, a chance to shake, shimmy, bump and grind. The cast works hard. Some play four parts and Maxwell Shaw, Brian Murphy, Avis Bunnage and Ron Hackett (as a psychiatrist with a tendency to lycanthropy) continue to delight. The show is scurrilous, scotting, sometimes ridiculous and always unfair to doctors. I enjoyed it; but, then, I'm healthy.

Shelagh Delaney's "A Taste of Honey" was first produced at Theatre Workshop in 1953, when the author was 19. It is a thin piece which seems worse than it is in Pam Brighton's revival at the Young Vic. In outline, it approaches a parody of working-class theater: a feckless mother abandons her 15-year-old illegitimate daughter for a man much younger than herself. The daughter has a brief affair with a black sailor, becomes pregnant, and is cared for by a shy homosexual art student until her mother, rejected, returns just as the baby is about to be born.

Its value lies in the two contrasting relationships, between the girl, Jo, and her mother—a harsh, sarcastic, bitter duel between two similar people—and between Jo and Geoff, the student who has a capacity for selfless love and little opportunity to display it. These still work, due mainly to Julia McCarthy's brash mother and Jeremy James-Taylor's delicate performance as Geoff. Jane Wood, as Jo, is a little too much an amalgam of kooky mannerisms to be at all moving.

Pam Brighton has added a number of songs, which do nothing but hold up the action. In two cases, a dream sequence with Peter Straker singing—well enough—"Help Me Make It Through the Night" under blue lighting, and Jo and Geoff duetting on "Sisters," they provide a fair measure of embarrassment. She has also updated the play.

20 Impressionist Works Donated To Paris Museum

PARIS, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Paris art dealer Max Kaganovitch has donated 20 impressionist works to the Jeu de Paume museum, the Réunion des Musées Nationaux announced today.

The collection, praised by art critics as "of exceptional importance and first quality," includes paintings by Cézanne, Renoir, Pissarro, Sisley, Monet, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Seurat, Boudin, Daubigny, Courbet, Corot, Bonnard, Vlaminck and Derain. The agreement, signed yesterday by the dealer and museum representatives, said that the paintings first will tour French cities, then go to Moscow, where Mr. Kaganovitch was born, and later to Jerusalem if peace is re-established in the Middle East. Then they will go on permanent display in a room named after Mr. Kaganovitch and his late wife at the Jeu de Paume.



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Public viewing: February 24, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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-1972-73	Stocks and High, Low,	Sls. Div. in \$	% 100c.	P/E High Low Last Chge

(Continued on Page 18)

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17-18, 1973

Page 11

Crampton Is Sharing Golf Lead

Shoots a 67 in San Diego Open

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Bruce Crampton, seeking his third title of the year shot a five-under-par 67 yesterday to tie Tom Kite and Hale Irwin for the first-round lead in the \$170,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open.

Crampton, who won the Phoenix and Tucson Opens on consecutive weekends, had six birdies and one bogey on his card of 33-64.

Kite, a 29-year-old former college champion, matched Crampton with six birdies and a bogey for his 34-63. Irwin had seven birdies and two bogeys on his card of 32-65.

Rain, hail, thunder and lightning delayed play for three hours in the morning.

Because of the weather all three leaders played the 6,687-yard north course at Torrey Pines Golf Course, which was not scheduled to be used in this 72-hole tournament.

The players were not happy about it. The greens had not been mowed, they said, but they will be for the group that plays there today.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Hale Irwin	32-65
Bruce Crampton	33-64
Tom Kite	34-63
Don Sanders	34-63
Frank Beard	34-63
Mike Sasser	34-63
Sally Carter	34-63
Orin James	34-63
Rick Mastaglio	34-63
Steve Melnyk	34-63
Mike Mosley	34-63
Don Nickerson	34-63



THAT HEMMED-IN FEELING—Chris Ford of the Detroit Pistons of the National Basketball Association looks for help as Mike Price of the Philadelphia 76ers moves in.

Bullets Beat Warriors, 96-94, Behind Chenier and Unseld

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 18 (UPI).—Guard Phil Chenier had 13 points in the fourth quarter and center Wes Unseld scored with 22 seconds remaining to give the Baltimore Bullets a 96-94 victory over the Golden State Warriors.

Unseld's short jumper gave the Bullets a 85-82 edge before Warrior guard Jim Barnett drove in for a basket with 15 seconds remaining.

Baltimore did not get a free throw until the third period, but was hot enough from the field to stay close.

Cougars 120, Colonels 108
In the American Basketball Association, Gene Little and Mack Calvin combined for 22 points in the last quarter as Carolina beat Kentucky, 120-108. Trailing throughout the game, the Cougars went into the final quarter down four points, 83-79, then outscored the Colonels, 41-29, in the final period.

NBA Result

Thursday's Games
Baltimore 96, Golden State 94 (Chenier 26, Clark 20; Mullins 30, Barry 19).

ABA Result

Thursday's Games
Carolina 120, Kentucky 108 (Cunningham 24, Owens 22; Kisel 26, Linder 20).

Springbok Opposition

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Prime Minister Norman Kirk said today that he would try to persuade New Zealand rugby unions to cancel a proposed tour here by the South African Springboks rugby team because of apartheid in South Africa.

Sabres Defeat The Rangers, 4-1, Take 4th Place

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 16 (UPI).—First-period goals by Rene Robert and Gil Perreault led the Buffalo Sabres to a 4-1 victory last night over the New York Rangers, moving the Sabres back into sole possession of fourth place in the National Hockey League's East Division.

Philips, who left Fordham with four years remaining on a five-year contract, was greeted by catcalls from most of the 10,036 fans before the game. He refused to comment on his relationship with Fordham.

In other college basketball action, Long Beach State avenged an earlier loss to San Jose State, 117-76, Houston downed Corpus Christi, 82-70, Memphis State routed Wichita State, 99-77, Brigham Young beat Texas-El Paso, 48-43, and Louisville topped Drake, 80-77.

Long Beach State, which lost its only game of the season at San Jose last month, got 24 points from Roscoe Ponderer and 16 rebounds from Ed Ratliff to defeat San Jose and raise its record to 20-1.

Dwight Jones scored 11 points, grabbed 18 rebounds and added five assists to lead Houston to its 11th successive victory. The Cougars, now 18-2, blew the game open in the second half by outscoring Corpus Christi, 20-10, in a seven-minute stretch.

Brains 3, Flyers 1
Bobby Orr scored a goal and had two assists as Boston defeated Philadelphia, 3-1.

NHL Results
Thursday's Games
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1 (Orr, Hodge, Sheppard; Domchick).

WHA Results
Thursday's Games
Houston 5, Albert 0 (Taylor 2, McDonald, Labadie, Hughes; Hicks, Felsburg, Pendergast).

Winnipeg 6, New York Rangers 1 (Robert, Perreault, Mickey, Gratton; Ratelle).

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Fordham Topples Irish, 70-69

Ruins Return of Former Coach

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Fordham Rams buried "The Digger" last night.

Dick "Digger" Phelps, a subject of much controversy in New York when he left Fordham two years ago to take the basketball head coaching job at Notre Dame, brought his team into Madison Square Garden last night to meet his former club and had a rude homecoming.

Fordham, losers of six in a row, upset the Irish, 70-69, on a jump shot by sophomore Darryl Brown with 12 seconds remaining. The defeat left Notre Dame with an 11-10 mark while Fordham is 12-10.

"It's the greatest win I've ever had in coaching," said Hal Wissel, who succeeded Phelps at Fordham. "I compare this to the day I got married and the day my children were born."

Jeers and Catcalls
Phelps, who left Fordham with four years remaining on a five-year contract, was greeted by catcalls from most of the 10,036 fans before the game. He refused to comment on his relationship with Fordham.

In other college basketball action, Long Beach State avenged an earlier loss to San Jose State, 117-76, Houston downed Corpus Christi, 82-70, Memphis State routed Wichita State, 99-77, Brigham Young beat Texas-El Paso, 48-43, and Louisville topped Drake, 80-77.

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Once Is Once Too Often for This Wrestler

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Kathy King went back to cheerleading today after an intercollegiate wrestling career that lasted 10 seasons.

That's how long the 21-year-old coped at California Lutheran College took to decide that her male opponent in the 155-pound class last night meant business.

She defeated Southern California College of Costa Mesa went on to defeat Cal Lutheran, 25-23.

"I'm so disappointed," she said. "I was really ready. I had a wig on and I cut my fingernails off. I was all psyched up."

But then she decided that she didn't really want to wrestle Taylor Feyer, who has lost only one match all season.

"At first, she psyched me out," he said. "I wondered if she knew karate or something. But I was gonna go out there and get her, just like she was a guy. I was going to grab her by the head and do my specialty. It's called the Swedish headlock."

Miss King, who normally is a cheerleader for Cal Lutheran, suited up for the match only because the team's regular 155-pounder was sidelined with a knee injury.

"Sure it's a gimmick," admitted Cal Lutheran's coach, Ted Eckman. "We were hoping they wouldn't wrestle and we would get six points by default."

"But she was legal," he said. "I had the referee check it out before the match and I'm a member of the NIAA wrestling rules committee and I know its legal."

Southern California's coach, Jack Robinson, said he planned to protest because Miss King had not stripped and weighed in.

"I didn't have to," she said. "They just took one look at me and knew I was well under 155."

Annapolis Quarterback in 1950s

Navy Appoints Welsh as Its Football Coach

By Leonard Shapiro

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 16 (UPI).—George Welsh left State College, Pa., yesterday to come here and accept the head football coaching position at the Naval Academy.

"I have no predictions, no goals to set, but I've never been associated with a losing season, yet and I don't intend to start now," Welsh said. "I expect to have a winner this year."

An assistant at Penn State the last 10 years and a Navy quarterback in the 1950s, Welsh was

selected from more than 250 applicants after Rick Forzano resigned Feb. 1 to accept an assistant's post with the Detroit Lions.

The terms of Welsh's contract were not revealed. Forzano had been operating on a two-year pact at \$25,000 a year.

Work and Practice
Discussing his team's prospects, Welsh said: "If you work hard, do the best you can and practice hard during the week, Saturdays will take care of themselves."

Even against Notre Dame, Navy's athletic director, J. O. Coppedge, indicated that the decisive factors in hiring Welsh included "his familiarity with the academy, the fact that he is a fine gentleman and he is a proven winner."

Later, Welsh was asked to pose for photographers with his old Navy uniform, No. 11.

"Haven't they retired this yet?" he asked.

As a 162-pound junior, Welsh led the 1954 Navy team to a 37-20 upset of Army and a 21-0 victory over Mississippi in the Sugar Bowl.

Is hearing a prerequisite for playing football? Not for Bonnie Sloan, who is deaf and speaks in sign language.

Sloan, from Austin, Texas, was selected on the 10th round of the recent draft by the St. Louis Cardinals. He is a 260-pound defensive tackle who has never been able to hear. But he reads lips, which is how he receives defensive signals.

"Bonnie has amazing retention," said his college coach, Ray Thomas. "Once you teach him something, he never forgets it."

Steve Sloan, 28, an assistant football coach at Georgia Tech, has become the head coach at Vanderbilt, the youngest in the Southeastern Conference. Sloan, who was quarterback for Alabama's 1965 national football championship team, accepted a five-year contract with Vanderbilt.

Salary terms were not disclosed but officials said he would be paid about \$30,000 a year.

Center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Milwaukee Bucks sprained a hip joint in an NBA game at Philadelphia and will be out of the lineup for an indefinite period.

Abdul-Jabbar was hurt when, driving for a layup, he collided with another player and fell. After sinking two free throws, he left the game with muscle spasms in his lower back.

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Some You Lose, Some You Win

FRIENDSVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16 (AP).—Friendsville Academy ended its 138-game losing streak in high school basketball yesterday, defeating St. Camillus Academy of Kentucky 63-43.

It was the first victory for the 55-student Friendsville Academy in six years. For the Kentucky team, it was the 49th loss in a row.

The game ended with a mob scene at the gym as the Friendsville players lifted coach Rick Little to their shoulders and carried him across the floor.

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Monza Crash Kills British Race Driver

MONZA, Italy, Feb. 16 (UPI).—William David Barrop, a British racing driver, was killed in a crash during an endurance test at Monza, Italy, today.

"Track" officials said Barrop, 30, lost control of

